## THE INVASION OF SERVIA.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT ALEXINATZ. THREE DESPERATE ASSAULTS REPULSED BY THE SERVIANS-HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES-NISSA THREATENED BY THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1876. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says the Turks yesterday made three desperate attacks on the Servian position at Alexinatz, nd some of the Servian battalions lost more than a quarter of their strength. Several Russian officers were killed. The Turks also lost heavily, being exposed to a cross fire of artillery from the intrenchments. Gen. Tchernsyeff, who commanded the Servians in person, succeeded in repulsing the Turks on each occasion. The Turks renewed the attack early this morning, and were repulsed along the whole line, and fell back a distance of a mile and a quarter. Gen. Tehernayeff is understood to have decided, in the event of defeat, to fall back on Deligrad. Cuprija, on the Morava, has also been fortified as a third line of defense. If Gen. Tchernayeff is successful he will advance on Nissa, in the direction of which the Servian Gen. Horvatovich is now

Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs Prince Milan as follows: "Our affairs are not progressing badly. The Turks have evacuated the line of the Timok, but still occupy Saitschar."

A correspondent of The Daily News at Belgrade telegraphs that yesterday afternoon it was rumored that the Turks had abandoned Saitschar, and adds "I am disposed to believe that they have done so in order to concentrate all their forces for an attack on Alexinatz."

A dispatch to the same journal from Alexinatz, dated Monday, says all civilians have been ordered to quit Alexinatz. The bombardment may be expected to commence to-night.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says the Servians themselves speak of the bombardment of the works about Alexinatz. This is supposed to show that they have been driven behind their forti-

The Times's Vienna dispatch explains that Servia's delay in accepting the good offices offered by all the Powers at England's initiative is occasioned by the remonstrances of Montenegro, who fears being exposed to the whole force of Turkey in the event of Servia concluding a separate peace. A compromise has consequently been arranged, in accordance with which Servia makes one more effort, in which Montenegro will cooperate. This explains the sudden march of the Prince of Montenegro toward Kolasdin, where he will unite with the forces under his brotherin-law, Vukovics, with the intention of attacking the Turks about Sienitza in conjunction with the Servian force in the same neighborhood.

THE SALONICA OUTRAGE REDRESSED. The French and German Embassadors have informed the Porte that their Governments are satisfied with the reparation made by the Turkish Government for the Salonica outrage.

THE CRETAN CLAIMS DISREGARDED. The Porte has refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war. Meanwhile business in Crete is at a standstill, and the judges refuse to sit.

BELGRADE, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1876. An official dispatch recounting Tuesday's fighting says: "Both sides maintain their positions. The Turks have received reënforcements to the number of 50,000,"

### ALARM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

BULTAN MURAD'S INFIRMITIES-INCENDIARIES AR-RESUED AT CONSTANTINOPLE-THE CHRISTIANS AND MOSLEMS DISTRUSTFUL-THE GREEKS MIS-REPRESENTED-THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES-

ROUMANIA'S DEMANDS. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CONSTRUCTION IN TOLE 30 ... The said of His head that wears a crown" may well be said of His Imperial Majesty Murad V. It would have been almost beyond the range of possibility for any monarch to have entered upon his career as a ruler under less auspicious circumstances. With an insurrection daily assuming greater proportions, and with a precedent before him of how suddenly an entire change of the personnel of the Government can be effected in this country-which it cannot be denied is in a state of absolute bankruptcy-the new Saltan's position was not an enviable one. Nor has it in any way improved since his accession to and it is therefore a matter of no su prise that His Majesty is in a state of indisposition which causes his Ministers a great deal of anxiety. Accustomed, by his forced confinement, to lead a most retired life, the sudden change in his position, and the cares and responsibilities of Government that have fallen upon him, have resulted in mental and physical weakness, which from day to day has caused the postponement of the installation ceremony, which has now been deferred sine die. In the mean time the effect of the war is gradually being felt in Constantinople, where signs of the hatred of the Moslems toward the Christians are not wanting, and the mere timid of the latter even appear to entertain fears of a general massacre of the Christians taking place. At present, however, these fears are almost groundless so far as I have as yet been able to observe. The daily papers are full of accounts of plots, conspiracies and intrigues, some of which are without doubt pure inventions, while there is grave reason to believe that others, although perhaps somewhat exaggerated, are at least founded upon fact. For instance, a band of incendiaries was arrested on Tuesday, whose intention it was to have set are simultaneously to the whole of the pretty little Christian villages situated along the banks of the Bosphorus. Some idea of the fears of a massacre of the Christian population, which are entertained by the inhabitants of the villages alluded to, may be gained from the following incident: Three days since a rumor gained currency that a number of Bashi-Bazouks and Turkish volunteers had made a raid upon the village of Yenykeni, a few miles from Constantinople; several outrages and murders were said to have been committed, and the population had fled from the place for their lives, leaving everything behind them. This appeared to be generally believed for some hours, until it was proved to be without foundation, or at least had its origin in a eircumstance which would be almost amusing, did it not show the universal impression among the Greeks and Armenians that there is a possibility, if | not a probability, of the scenes of corror and rapine \$0 Feently enacted in the neighborhood of Philippopolis being repeated here. It appears that a painter had been engaged to repaint the door of the school at Yenykeni, and that before beginning his work, the man-who was a Turk and wore a green turban, marking his descent from the prophets-drew his knife for the purpose of scraping away some of the old paint. The action was observed by some of the junior scholars, who raised a cry of alarm that the Softas were come to murder them. The alarm spread over the village immediately, and the report assumed the proportions given above, the poor painter who was the innocent cause of the affair being as much frightened as any one. It is fortunate that the occurrence took place in a village where the number of Mohamme dans, as compared with Christians, is comparatively small. Had the reverse been the case, serious results might possibly have ensued, for the Turkish troops, on duty or off duty, are always furnished

tians, and do not wish to imply that the situation is really as grave as some of the Greeks here with whom I have spoken would lead me to suppose.

with their side-arms, and many of them with pis-

tols; and supposing that the signal had been given

by their comrades, they would have doubtless par-

ticipated in the cruel work. I merely call attention

to these occurrences to show the feelings which ex-

ist in Constantinople between Moslems and Chris-

what with false official telegrams from the seat of war, and Rumor with her hundred tongues having a good time of it here at present, it is difficult to ascertain facts or obtain confirmation of the numerous stories of Turkish victories, Bulgarian atrocities, etc., etc., which are related by every one with whom I come in contact. Americans have doubtless long since ceased to place any faith in the telegrams, official or otherwise, with which the public is furnished. Apropos of this subject, an article appeared in Le Courrier de l'Orient, a day or two since, which must have caused the compiler of the official telegrams to blush-if, indeed, a Turk can be capable of such a weakness. Since the beginning of the war the Government telegrams have been issued incessantly, and the number of killed and wounded has always been stated. For the instruction of its readers the newspaper referred to collected the statistics and published the total, by which it appeared that the rate of killed and wounded on the side of the Servians was about two hundred to one as compared with the loss on the Turkish side. The Turkish soldiers may, and, indeed, do fight bravely, from all accounts; but this difference is so enormous, that now the telegrams are of course disbelieved. Turkey has good reason to try and convince the world that the present insurrection can be quelled by her without much difficulty; but she has adopted strange

means, and resorted to almost childish subterfuges,

New-York

to attain her end. For example, a few days since the Government announced that the Greeks, far from sympathizing with the Servians and Montenegrins, were not only contented with their lot, but were willing to aid Turkey in putting an end to the war. As a proof of this it was stated that a petition, signed by numerons Greeks, had been presented to the Sultan asking to serve in the Turkish army, and had been graciously considered by His Majesty, who granted their petition, and also consented to their request that they should be allowed to fight under a banner upon which the cross and the crescent should appear united. Soon afterward a company-or at least a portion of a company, numbering about 50-of these Christians who had shown such a feeling of good fellowship for the Ottoman Government were paraded through the streets attired in Turkish uniforms and marching beneath the cross and crescent banner. The Christian population of Constantinople had be fore this felt some inclination to doubt the statement regarding their countrymen, made by the Porte, but now, could they doubt it? There they were, marching before the eyes of the public, and wearing the Turkish uniform. The most skeptical could no longer refuse to credit it. The Porte, however, had not considered it necessary to state that this band of valiant Greeks consisted of prisoners who had consented to serve in the Turkish army if they were released from prison. So much for the cross and crescent story. The official statement that many of the leading Greek merchants here have contributed to the public subscription which has been raised for the purpose of defraving the expenses of the war, may be placed in the same category. Certainly one Bulgarian merchant here has contributed \$2,500 to this fund, a contribution which looks very good on paper, but does not in reality amount to much, as it is well known that the Turkish Government is deeply in the debt of this merchant, so deeply in fact that there can be little probability of the obligation being discharged, at least for some time to come. Under the circumstances, it is hardly probable that the amount was paid in hard cash, and it is more likely that the Bulgarian merchant allowed his name to be used on condition of some part of the debt being discharged.

There has been rather a dearth of news from the seat of war for some days past—that is to say of news sufficiently trustworthy for me to reproduce here. Of Turkish accounts of engagements with the enemy there is no least but they are too ex parte to be cred not wanting from Servian and Montenegrin sources. Undoubtedly Constantinople is the best quarter from which to obtain information of the movements which are taking place at various points; but if a correspondent were to trust to official telegrams and reports of the newspapers here he would be constantly contradicting himself. The great difficulty is this, that when items of apparently authentic intelligence are so numerous, and when it is remem bered that experience has proved a great proportion of similar items to be false and circulated for speculative purposes, there is a chance of ignoring news which is not without foundation and does not partake of the Munchausen character which distinguishes the telegrams daily given to the world at large. Most of the papers here contain at least half a column of war telegrams, to say nothing of correspondence. Occasionally—even in the same paperthese telegrams contradict each other, and always are more or less biased according to the partisanship

of the journal in which they appear.

The Turks have everything to lose in this war and nothing to gain, for even should they succeed in putting down the Servian insurrection it would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities at the best, for the other vassal States have now taken up such an attitude that the universal disaffection of the Christians throughout Turkey to the arbitrary and tyrannical rule of the Moslems is everywhere manifested. The Government troops are meeting the enemy in Bulgaria, the inhabitants of which State perhaps more than those of any other have good reason to know the cruel weight of the heavy yoke placed upon their necks by their Mohammedan rulers. Trodden down, harassed, and taxed far beyond their power of payment for years, they have now been massacred in thousands, their women outraged, children sold publicly as slaves here in Constantinople (until a few days since the Porte issued an order that no more slaves were to be sold here, clearly admitting that the traffic had been carried on openly), and atrocities of so horrible a character committed that even did the inclination exist to chronicle them here it would be hard to find words in the English language sufficiently strong for the purpose. These outrages have been committed by the Bashi-Bazouks as reprisals; at least so the Porte has informed the world. Reprisals for what! is naturally asked. Can any acts of the Bulgarians in showing their sympathy with their fellow-Christians, now staking all they possess and shedding their blood upon the battle-field in one bold stroke for liberty, may called for reprisals of se horrible a

character? That they have constantly shown their hatred to their cruel and heartless oppressors-nay, that they have occasionally turned, worm-like, when trampled upon, and have in some cases taken the lives of representatives of the Porte-is a matter of no surprise; but the occurrence of isolated cases of this kind can form no excuse for the wholesale slaughter which has been committed in Bulgaria. Should the Servians succeed eventually in driving back the Turks into the interior of Bulgaria, they can hope for no sympathy from the inhabitants, if indeed, they do not find that the people over whom they have for so long a time tyrannized do not rise up en masse against them. Had they tried to conciliate the people at the outbreak of the war, instead of cowing them into submission, the case might perhaps have been somewhat different. Now, however, in the event of a repulse, the Turks are in a deplorable position. Behind them they have a people who, though of a character reverse of warlike, being engaged principally in agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of cloth, are still capable of showing their haired to the Turks, if they dare not do it openly. In front the Turkish army have the flower of the Service army, under Gen. Tehernayeff. an officer whose experience is well known and whose ability as a commander has over and over again

mise one hour what the next may bring forth; and | "do or die," while the Turks are fighting for a power the foundations of which are absolutely rotten and may at any moment give way and cause its collapse, an event which, however much to be deplored, would at least be less unfortunate than the intervention of the other Powers, which would probably result in a struggle of larger proportions, waged upon a much wider field than that to which

the present war is confined.

Before closing this letter I must say a few words about the Roumanian note which was presented to the Porte a few days since. An extraordinary scene took place at the Cabinet meeting here when the note was presented by the Grand Vizier, who was so moved while reading it that his voice was scarcely audible, and when he tried to address the representstives he utterly broke down and burst into tears, deploring the hard times which had arrived for Turkey. The speaker who followed him was similarly affected, and resumed his seat after saying a few words. Achmet Vifek Effendi then closed the meeting after making a speech, in which he tried to convince his hearers that Mohammedanism was by no means incompatible with civilization, and laying all the blame of the present unhappy condition of the country upon the party who did not understand the people for whom they attempted to legislate, and whose mistaken views had led them to sow the wind the whirlwind of which they were now unfortunately reaping. Although the telegraph will probably have given you a synopsis of the Roumanian note, it will not be out of place to reproduce here the main features of the demands of the Bucharest Government, which asks: (1) to be ceded that portion of the delta of the Danube-including the three mouths-not already in the possession of Roumania; (2) the neutralization of the Danube; (3) recognition of the right to coin money—a right, by the way, which Roumania has already assumed, although the Porte has not in any way recognized it; (4) the right of making treaties, and (5) freedom from the payment of tribute to Turkey for the future. Of course if the Porte were to acquiesce in these requests Roumania would no longer be a vassal State of the Porte, but would enjoy complete independence and immunity from payment of taxes to the Porte. In short, Roumania has asked the Porte to place her in a position similar to that for which the Servians are now fighting; and this gives rise to the question, If the request be not granted will the Roumanians declare war against the Porte? For some time past the Bucharest Government has been collecting their forces and in other ways shown signs of preparing for war. Roumania has likewise endeavored to strengthen her position by sending representatives to several of the European courts. With these shadows of possible coming events so suddenly east upon the Sublime Porte, it is not surprising that the Ministers should show signs of anxiety and even be moved to tears when they are considering the future of their unhappy

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

SCENES AT HIS LATE HOME IN INDIANA-PROMINENT

MEN TO ATTEND HIS FUNERAL TO-DAY. NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 24.-From an early hour this morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon a constant stream of people was passing through the corlate Speaker Kerr were lying in state. From the eyes of many of the visitors tears stole down their cheeks as they gazed upon the form of the dead statesman. Choice flowers were strewn in profusion around the coffin upon the catafalque. A magnificent wreath of immortelles is among the floral decorations. At 8 o'clock to-night the casket was closed. placed in a hearse, and taken to the family residence under the escort of a committee from the various civic societies of the city. A detail of Masons and Odd-Fellows, of both which organizations Mr. Kerr honor to the remains, and will warrand of them until the hour of the funeral. The funeral which takes place to-morrow will, it is expected, be the largest ever known in this section of the country. Every society in the city, with several others from surrounding cities, will be in the procession, which will move from the family resilence at 4 o'clock p. m. Gov. Hendricks, the State officers, and a large number of citizens from various parts of the State will arrive here to-night, and will remain until after the obsequies. The City Hall, Court-house, and a number of private residences are draped in mourning, and at 9 o'clock to-morrow all the business houses in the city will be closed and remain so until the procession has passed out to the

## ALLEGED SWINDLE EXPOSED.

A number of men hired an office at No. 36 Liberty-st. a short time ago, and soon afterward ordered of various firms costly office furniture, and engaged carpenters, painters, and gasfitters to prepare the room for their accommodation. Suspicions were aroused, and it is now alleged that the men sold a large part of the new furniture and equipments of the office before the bills for t became due, with the intent of appropriating the pro-

Several of the persons thus far defrauded made complaints at the New Street Police Station, and Officer Kierns was detailed to work up the case. He succeeded in arresting two men, who gave the names of Henry W. Knopple, age 27, by occupation an tron-molder, and re-siding at No. 321 West Eighty-third-st., and Bruce Latch, siding at No. 321 West Eighty-third-st., and Bruce Latch, 24 years of age, no occupation, and residing at No. 28 West Ninth-st. The following persons went yesterday to the Tombe to make complaints against the prisoners: Rafferty & Browne of No. 15 Thomas-st., Win. S. Clarke of No. 96 John-st. C. Sohmer & Co. of No. 71 Maidenlane, and Engene Donglas of No. 61 Cedar-st. It is asserted that several firms of neighboring cities have been swindled in like manner, and tout they will enter complaints against the prisoners to-day.

## PROBABLE MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

Boatmen rowing in the dock alongside of the old White Star line pier at the foot of Pavonia-ave., Jersey City, early yesterday morning, discovered the dead body of a man floating in the water. They informed the police, and it was removed to the Morgue in formed the police, and it was removed to the Morgue in Grove-st. The body is that of a man about 35 or 40 years of age, of medium hight, with a full beard and dark hair, slightly mixed with gray. He was dressed in brown overalls, a checked cotton jacket, and dark trousers. There is a builet hole directly over the right eye, and a large cut laying the scaip open on the back of the head. The police are investigating the case, and are convinced that he was murdered, and thrown into the water during some of the fights among the butchers at the abattoir. The abattoir adjoins the dock in which the body was found, and the dead man has the appearance of a butcher.

ANNIVERSARY OF KING PHILIP'S DEATH. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.-The bi-centennial anniversary of the death of King Philip of Pokanoket was observed to-day on Mount Hope by the members of the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Old Colony Society of Taunton. Addresses were made by Thomas Lippitt, Bishop Howe of Pennsylvania, Horatio Gates Jones of Philadelphia, B. L. Crocker and M. Brigham of Taunton, ex-Gov. Samuel G. Arnold of Rhode Island, Wm. G. Miller, and others. A picnic was served on the grounds.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Paymaster Charles P. Thompson is ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Leut. Robert T. Jasper is detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Alaska left Genos on the 3d of August for Rosson, where she will be put out of commission. The Huron, one of the new vessels, had strived at Genos, and was to be sent to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.

# TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The Graupers' estimate of the supplies of wheat this season is 600,000 tons.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 24.—The first hale of new cotton was received to-day from North Carolina, four days earlier than last year.

MIDDLETOWN. Y. Aug. 24.—A severe drouth prevails in the vicinity. In sullivan County the torn withered so the in that to be cut. Forest fires are sumerous, especially on Suswangunk Mountain. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.-J. C. Flood of the firm of Flood & O'Brien will leave for the Esst on Saturday sext, one of the objects of the trip being to establish transfer offices of the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Compa-

whom I have spoken would lead me to suppose.

To anticipate events is impossible; one cannot surfighting for all that is dear to them; they mean to

#### WASHINGTON.

THE NEW LOAN.

CONTRACT FOR ITS SALE PERFECTED. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-The Secretary of the Treasury to-day concluded a contract for the sale of \$300,000,000 412 per cent bonds, to be issued under the Funding acts of 1879 and 1871, and due in 1891. The combination unites the time parties who have been competing for the loan. The amount taken firm is \$40,000,000 at par and interest, 12 per cent commission, out which all expenses are to be defrayed, including the preparation and delivery of the bonds. The combination embraces Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co.; and Seligman Bros. of London, Mesars. Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Messra, Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New-York, the First National Bank of the City of New-York, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., representing the American association. The Secretary of the Treasury will shortly issue calls for the redemption of 5-20 bonds against the

#### DOUBLE TAX ON CIGARETTES. COMPLAINT FROM NEW-ORLEANS-NO REMEDY FOR THE TROUBLE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Washington, Aug. 24.—Complaint having been made from New-Orleans to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that manufacturers of eigarettes from perique tobacco are obliged under the present law to pay two taxes, one upon this brand of tobacco, and another upon the cigarettes when manufactured from it, the Commissioner is asked if it would not be possible so to arrange the matter that a single tax only shall be paid. He writes in reply that under the law it is impossible; if the manufacturer of cigarettes buys manufactured rather than unmanufactured tobacco to be used as material in the manufacture of cigarettes, he does it from choice, and the Commissioner says that the tax lawfully paid on the manufactured tobacco cannot be refunded, nor can the tax imposed by law on the garettes made from it be remitted.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR ITS COLLECTION-COMING

CHANGES IN THE SERVICE UNDER THE NEW

REGIME OF ECONOMY. WATHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- A clause in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which was approved on the 15th inst., provides for the repeal of Sections 3,321 and 3,323 of the Revised Statates so far as they relate to wholesale liquor dealers' packages filled on the premises of such dealers from and after ten days after the approval of the act, which time expires to-morrow. These sections declare that whonever any cask or package of distilled spirits of not less than five wine gallons is filled for shipment, sale, or de-livery on the premises of any wholesale liquor dealer, it shall be the duty of a United States gauger to gauge and aspect the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, &c. It is also provided that all distilled spirits drawn from any cask or package and placed in any other cask or package containing not less than 10 gallons, and intended for sale, shall again be inspected and gauged, marked with the name of the gauger, place of business of the dealer or rectifier, &c. The repeal of these sections was for the purpose of reducing the work of internal revenue gaugers, and thus decrease the number of such officers. The books of the Internal Revenue office show that 1,014 gaugers were in commission on the 1st of January last and 806 of that number were on duty; 1,134 storekeep-

ers were in commission and 690 of them on duty. In order to carry out the new law a circular has been issued by Commissioner Raum, prescribing the new form of stamp to be used by wholesale liquor dealers, and irecting that the services of gangers at wholesale liquor dealers' establishments for the purpose of gauging, stamping, or branding packages, will not be required on and after Aug. 25, 1876, or on and after such date subsequent thereto as the above mentioned stamps shall be eccived by the Collector; and stamps for packages conen application being made therefor. Instead of having on application being the packages gauged as heretofore, the dealer will procure from the collector a stamp required for the quantity of liquor he proposes to put in smaller packages, stating the umber and contents of the original package to be drawn from, &c., as well as a description of the cask to be filled, which stamp must be affixed to the new package and be properly canceled. The necessary stamps and blank forms to carry the new law into execution have been prepared and are being forwarded to collectors throughut the country. A circular has also been issued to collectors to trunsmit, as soon as possible, lists of gaugers under their control, and the names of those whose ser-vices can be dispensed with. Until replies are received to this circular the number of gaugers to be dismissed in consequence of the new law cannot be stated with any

It is also provided in the Legislative Appropriation bill that the Scoretary of the Treasury may, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenge, impose the duties of storekeeper and gauger upon me officer, where the amount of spirits produced at the distillery to which such officer may be assigned is not ufficient, in the jadgment of the commissioner, to war rant the employment of two officers to perform the sepaate duties of gauger and storekeeper, the officer holding such dual commission to receive the compensation of storekeeper only. This will cause a further reduction in the number of gaugers and storekeepers. An order will sued by the Commissioner of Interval Revenue in a few days announcing the size of distilleries in which the consolidation of the offices of gauger and storekeeper shall take place. The order will apply to all small dis tilleries, but the limit has not yet been agreed upon.

#### IOWA'S CLAIM TO SWAMP LANDS. THE LONG PENDING SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROAD

COMPANIES SETTLED BY SECRETARY CHANDLER THE STATE OVERBULED.

Washington, Aug. 24.-By an act of Congress approved Sept. 25, 1850, that portion of the public domain known as "swamp lands" or " overflowed lands were presented to the states in which they were situated, and under certain conditions were certified to such States. In 1856 there were granted to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroads, alternate sections of land on each side of said roads. It was provided that if any of such sections had been sold or preempted the railroad companies should have other lands, to be selected by agents appointed by the State. Iowa accepted the conditions of this act, and at the same time granted said lands to railroad companies. After the lines were located the duty authorized agents of the State procured the lands, a portion of them being swamp lands, and then transferred them to the companies, and authorized the companies to dispose of 'them as they might deem proper, by mortgage or otherwise, in order to secure means to build the roads. The State has in-

railroad companies.

About two years ago the State undertook to reclaim these lands under the Swamp Land act of 1850, hereto fore mentioned, and on July 7, 1875, the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided in favor of the State, holding that if said lands were swamp lands and over flowed at the time of the passage of the act aforesaid, the State is now entitled to them, notwithstanding the former certification of them, and if an investigation showed that fact, patents would be issued to the State upon the request of the Governor. From this decision

the roads appealed.

Becretary Chandler, in a decision dated to day, sus tains the appeal and reverses the ducision of the commissioner, holding first, that the State by its own act is estopped from claiming lands certified to railroad comnder the act of 1856 as swemp lands under the act of 1850; secondly, that when lands have been once regularly certified under a railread or other grant by this Department they will not be again certified except in extreme cases where without such certification the party entitled to the land would be remediless; third, that th act of Congress approved Jan. 31, 1873, in relation to public lands, and on which the commissioner bases his decision, does not apply to lands already certified.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

a statement showing in detail the quantities and values of articles imported into and exported from the United States during the past year as compared with that imme-

Tribune.

mately preceding. The figures are as	tonows:
Exports, domestic-gold value\$499,2	75. 1876. 84.100 \$525.582,247 58,611 14,802,424
Totals	42 711 \$540,384,671 05,436 460,741,190
SPECIE AND BUILTON	\$79,643,481
	32,142 \$56,506,302 00,717 15,936,681
Excess of exports over imports \$71,2	31,425 \$40,569,621

The Secretary of the Interior has leased from ex-Gov. Shepherd the upper portion of the new fire-proof building corner of Pennsylvania-ave. and Twelfth-st., for the use of the Pension Office and Bureau of Education, at an an of the Pension Office and Burchi of Education, at an armanicrital of \$15,060. By a clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill, \$14,060 were appropriated for this purpose. The fact that the amount specified in the lease is larger than that stipulated by Congress is expinined by an arrangement that has been made which relieves the Government from heating the building. All the rooms are supplied with steam leasters, and Mr. Shepherd proposes to supply the requisite warmth during the Winter season without extra charge.

A general order just issued from the War Department directs Col. Ruger, upon assuming command of the De. partment of the South, on or about Sept. 1, to transfer the headquarters of the department to Atlanta, Garbae companies of the 2d Infantry now in the Department of the Gulf will be transferred to the Department of the South, and the headquarters and companies of the 16th Infantry now in that department will be transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

A United States Patent Congress will meet at Franklin Institute in Philadelphia on Sept. 8, taking up for consideration the improvement of our patent system and the formation of an international association, having reference to a greater uniformity among the patent systems of the world. Commissioner Duell has appointed Prof. B. C. Hedrick to represent the United States Patent Office at that meeting.

The circular of Attorney-General Taft defining the

powers and duties of United States marshals will be issued in a few days. A. P. McComb has been confirmed by Secretary Mor-

rill to be deputy collector at Havre de Grace.

#### A PANIC IN COAL STOCKS.

HEAVY FALL IN THE PRICES OF NEW-JERSEY CEN-TRAL, DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN, DELAWARE AND HUDSON, AND MOERIS AND ESSEX-EXCITEMENT IN WALL-ST .- THEORIES OF THE CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

The excitement growing out of the dissolution of the coal combination calminated yesterday in a panic in the securities of the several coal roads. At the opening of the Stock Exchange rumors of a depressing character were circulated in regard to the coal corporations and their managers. Steries of opposition coal saies by the Lehigh Valley and New-Jersey Central Companies were numerous, but they were not corroborated. As a consequence of these reports prices fell from the beginning. As the morning advanced the volumes of New-Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and West-Delaware and Hudson, and Morris and Essex stocks which came upon the market ex-cited apprehension, and the street immediately jumped to the conclusion that the banks and other lenders of money on those securities had called for additional margins on their loans, and as these had not been furnished, they had thrown the coal stocks which formed the collateral upon the market. A panic seemed to take possession of the dealers, and New-Jersey Central dropped to 40, a decline of 13 per cent from the closing price of the previous evening; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell from 8812 to 8112; Delaware and Hudson Canal stock sank from 84's to 78's "regular," and to 75% "seller 60." Small lots of Morris and Essex sold from 95 to 90. On Pennsylvania Coal stock, which was held at 250, 230 was bid, with no sales. The transactions were very heavy, 119,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 35,000 shares of New-Jersey Central changing hands. During the decline the gallery of the Stock Exchange was thronged with spectators, while the floor was crowded with members who had been attracted by unlooked-for volume of business. The excitement ran high and for hours the wildest confusion and the most eager interest prevailed.

The losses by the decline in these agention of The losses by the decime fall almost entirely upon investors. The coal stocks have until within a year past been regarded as "gilt edged" securities, selling above par and paying 10 per cent dividends annually. Wealthy our investors alike sought them, and comparatively few shares were turned in Wall Street on speculation Since the trouble began in the combination, however, Wall Street has been "bearish" on the securities of the several companies, and no doubt much of the stock sold yesterday was "short" stock. The losses, however, will reach far and wide, and will fall heavily upon many widows and orphans who depended upon the dividends for their incomes, and upon the high market value of the securities as a thing on which they could always rely.

An officer of one of the four strong coal companies said esterday that the decline in the market was undoubtedly due to the netion of money lenders who had called upon their borrowers for additional margins on their coni stock collaterals. As these margins were not forthcoming the securities were thrown upon the market and sacrificed. The severe handling of the New-Jersey Central was due to the fact that the road had extended too much and was now oppressed by a heavy floating debt. So long as the stockholders received their 10 per cent div-dends they were content to look no further. These dividends, paid out of the sale of bonds, had been continued a long time because of the case of the money market. If money had been tighter the collapse in that stock

would have come long ago.

Another theory of the decline was that it was due to the action of a broker in Exchange-place. For sovera days he has been a heavy purchaser of Now-Jersey Central, and excited adverse comment by his course. It was reported yes erday that while buying for his customers, he had been selling for his own account, and had helped the downward course of the market, making all the money his customers had lost.

The managers of the several coal roads are powers in the financial world, but unless they availed themselves of their facilities for early information they must have lost considerable money. The principal directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are Samuel Stoan, President; William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, S. B. Chittenden, Perop R.
Pyne, Wilson G. Hunt, W. W. Phelps. The principal directors of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are Thomas Dickson, President; A. A. Low, R. L. Kennedy, Le Grand B. Cannon, G. C. Ward, J. Pierpont, C. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, and James Roosevelt. The principal directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey are John Taylor Johnston, Adam Norsie, Benjamin Williamson, and F. T. Frelinghuysen. The directors of all these corporations have been heavy investors in their own securities, and their names have attracted the floating investors.

Eric Railway stock was also very much depressed yesterday in consequence of a telegram received form England concerning another proposed scheme of reorganization which involved a heavy assessment of the shareholders, or, in default of this, a foreclosure of the road The price declined from 1339 to 834, but afterward reacted to 103ca 103c.

No failures were announced during the day.

## LATEST PHASES OF THE COAL QUESTION. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.-The Philadelphia

and Reading Coal and Iron Company issued a notice today that all of their outstanding contracts for coal may be annulled at the option of the purchaser, thus giving all dealers an opportunity to buy on the same footing. An informal meeting of the Coal Exchange was held to-An informal meeting of the Coal Exchange was held to-day, and a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Gewen and ascertain the line of policy he means to adopt. No action was taken in addition to this, except that it was decided to call a general meeting of the Exchange ou Wednesday, Aug. 30. Orders were sent out to-day to stop work at additional collieries, and it is quite probable that by Faturday there will be a large suspension of pro-duction.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. POITSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 24.—Two coal trains of the Fulladelphia and Reading Railroad collided at Mon MILFORD, Penn., Aug. 24.—John F. Dively, 12 years old, was instantly killed at strondsburg, Penn., on Tuesday, by the explosion of a gun, into the barrels of which he was blowing to accertain if they were baded.

\* All the returns for the last fiscal year having been received from the Custom-houses, Edward Young, the Chief of the Buresu of Statistics, has just published

\*\*Merced, Cal. Aug. 21.—A premature explosion occurred in the Maripes tunnel yearenday, resulting in the death of European A. McVally, C. Doyle, Andrew Healty, and Charles Enass.

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## THE CONVENTION REVIEWED

GENERAL RECEPTION OF THE RESULT.

TALK AMONG REPUBLICANS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL AND OTHER PLACES-FEELING AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB AND IN FINANCIAL AND JUDICIAL CIRCLES-WHAT DEMOCRATS SAY.

The nomination of Edwin D. Morgan and Sherman S. Rogers appears to have given very genera satisfaction to the Republicans of this city, judging from the very general expressions of approval heard yesterday. Secretary Chandler and Postmaster-General Typer were among the visitors at the headquarters of the National Republican Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Little more than the usual routing work of the committee was transacted. A universa expression of satisfaction over the Saratoga nominations was heard from those who called at the rooms during the day. At the headquarters of the "Boys in Blue," in the same hotel, the visitors seemed particularly elated over the nomination. "He was our candidate," said Col Dudley, who had just returned last evening from the convention, "and the first choice of Gov. Dix. His nomnation will be of greater benefit to us in rallying the Boys in Blue throughout the State than that of any other

man who could have been selected."

Ex-Gov. Morgan called yesterday upon Secretary Chandler, at the rooms of the National Republican Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He declines to say anything publicly in regard to his nomination until after he shall have received official information of it.

The few members of the Union League Club who are in the city express the utmost satisfaction with the nomi-nation of Edwin D. Morgan for Governor. So many of the club members were either chosen as delegates to the convention or took so great an interest in the contest as deserted during the last three days and nothing like a marked demonstration of approval took place. A ticket could not have been nominated, it is stated, which would have been more satisfactory to nine-teaths of the mem ers of the club. Ex-Gov. Morgan is a member of the

of a triumph for the Union League reform move

The nominations of the Saratoga Convention met with a great deal of favor down town yesterday among the best men of both parties. Reflective business men said that Gov. Morgan's career during the war had made him known and respected throughout the State and country, and nothing could be said in his disfavor. He was un doubtedly the man to secure honest government and to diffuse Republican principles. His popularity was so great that he would undoubtedly poil a very large vote Democratic partisans, while adhering to their special favorites and principles, acknowledged that the Repub lican candidate was a good one, and that it would be necessary to work hard to beat him.

August being a mouth which judges and lawyers generally give to rest, the number of prominent members of the bench and bar who were in the courts yesterday was comparatively small. The remarks of those present in the court-rooms upon the nomination of Gov. Morgan indicated great satisfaction on the part of the Republicans (some, however, expressing a regret that so generally esteemed and renowned a member of the bar as Mr. Evarts was not selected as the candidate) while the Democrats had no attacks to make on the character and record of the Republican nomines. It was evident that they were sorry that Mr. Cornell was not nominated, as being in their opinion a far less formidable adversary of the Democratic party than Gov. Morgan. Among the comments on the result of the Saratoga Convention. John J. Townsend said to a TRIBUNE reporter that he thought the nominations excellent. Gov. Morgan was satisfactory, he believed, to all branche of the Republicans, and would poll the full Republican vote. Senator Rogers was a personal friend, and was a sound lawyer and an honest man and gentleman. They had been together in the Constitutional Convention, where he had found Mr. Rogers a man of keen in tuitions and great ability. He was a very popular man in his own district and neighborhood. J. M. Guiteau, a member of the Union League Club, said that he thought the nominations at Saratoga were very good and wise both for the Republican party and the country, and would meet the general expectations. In fact he could not see what nominations could be stronger. He spoke not only for himself, but, in conversation with Republicans and short as the time was, he had met other preferences. He was a very old and persistent Republican, and was pleased with the nomination, and even those who had a personal preference for others seemed fully satisfied with the result.

Nearly all the prominent Democratic politicians admit that the Republicans have succeeded in nominating an excellent ticket-much better than they had hoped would be adopted. "I was in favor of the Republicans nominating Mr. Cornell for Governor," said a Tammany sachem yesterday, "for the same reason that I hoped they would nominate Mr. Conkling at Cincinnati for President-because they were both men easily be beaten by the Democrats. way the latter can now hope to possibly carry the State is by selecting their very best candidates. Ex-Gov. Morgan is a very popular man, while his ability as a manager of a campaign is hardly to be surpassed." Similar expressions to the above were made by a number of local Democratic politicians yesterday. Alderman Purroy said that with such a man as Lucius Robinson it would be almost impossible for the Democrats to carry the State against ex-Gov. Morgan. The salvation of the party in the State, he thought, depended upon their avoidance of any serious blunder in the selection of

RETURN OF THE DELEGATES. GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULT OF THEIR

LABORS-WHAT MR. CORNELL'S SUPPORTERS

A majority of the delegates from this city and Brooklyn returned yesterday. Others will arrive prominent members of the party will probably delay their return until next week. Those who returned yesterday say the convention was the largest that has been held at Saratoga for several years, and that it was also one of the most orderly and best-conducted conventions ever held in the State. With the one single exception of the blunder in the presentation of Mr. Cornell's name for Lieutenant-Governor, they say, it was without a ripple. Delegates from all parts of the State, including " regulars," Liberals, and Independents, expressed the great-

est satisfaction with the result. Some of Mr. Cornell's most ardent admirers still in sist that if he had not withdrawn his name he could have carried the Convention, and they began to count the forces that would have been available by giving the whole New-York delegation, with three or four exceptions, to him. They frankly admit that their principa objection to Mr. Evarts was that his support came mostly from men who have not been intimately identified with the politics of the State, and his election would have brought about an entire change in the men who manage the affairs of the State Government. If the name of Mr. Cor nell had not been withdrawn, they say, before the nominations began, Mr. Evarts's chances would have been very much better; indeed, they speak of the withdrawal of Mr. Cornell as a strategic movement on the part of those opposed to Mr. Evarts. The only objection made against ex-Gov. Morgan is that he has a large number of warm friends among the older members of the party-friends whom he made 12 to 15 years ago, to whom it is feared he will show a prefer-

ence, instead of recognizing the younger, working men of the party. In reply to this, however, it is said that the Governor was nominated this time by this same active, working element, and not by his old friends of more than a decade past. All admit that his long experience it political affairs, his great energy and skill in conducting a canvass, and his excellent record throughout his past political life, will make him a formidable competitor for the gubernatorial chair. They say that after being elected twice to the office he certainly, in deciding to accept the nomination, has made up his mind not to be beaten the third time.

Many of the city delegates returned by the Saratoga

special train, which arrived here last evening about 10 o'cleck. They were all hopeful and confident of the auc-cess of the ticket. Ex-Gov. Morgan's nomination, is was stated, would not only assure the elec-tion of Hayes and Wheeler, but had already affected the canvass in Indians. Telegraphic dis patches from that State and from leading Republicans in the West, had been received, congratulating the party managers on the nomination. It was felt on all sides it

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